



BRITISH HONDURAS ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

1.—MAIN EVENTS.

STAFF:

The authorised medical staff consists of a Director of Medical Services, a Medical Officer of Health, a Surgeon Specialist and eight medical officers.

The year 1952 saw the departure from the colony of the undermentioned officers:—

Dr. L. A. P. Slinger, O.B.E., on 9th January for leave in England prior to assuming the post of Director of Medical Services, British Guiana.

Dr. H. M. Forde who left the service on 16th July to assume a post as lecturer in Tropical Medicine at the University College of the West Indies Medical School.

Dr. Slinger's place as director has been taken by Dr. G. G. Smith who has been in the colony since September 1946.

The following officers arrived:—

Dr. M. J. J. T. Becker on 24th November.

Dr. E. F. Harben on 15th December.

VISITORS.

Dr. Stanford F. Farnsworth, Representative Zone III of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau from Guatemala visited the colony in June.

Dr. J. L. Bonilla of World Health Organization visited the colony in August at the request of the Director of Medical Services to advise on the prospect of carrying out a BCG vaccination programme.

Dr. E. H. Magoon of Rockfeller Foundation visited the colony in August at the request of the Director of Medical Services to advise on the drainage of Punta Gorda town.

Miss E. Reh, nutritionist attached to INCAP, Guatemala, visited the colony in September.

TRAINING.

Mr. P. Lincoln Trapp, M.P.S., returned to the colony in March (having completed the course in pharmacy in London and obtained the MPS qualification) and assumed duty as Dispenser-tutor to the hospital.

Seven candidates for general nursing training, and five for rural health nursing were accepted during the year. Three candidates were admitted for midwifery training alone.

Two student nurses qualified as nurses, one as a rural nurse, and three nurses completed their midwifery training.

LEGISLATION.

Statutory Instrument

No.

- 5 The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Application) Order 1952.
- 37 The Steward, Mental Hospital (Change of Title) Order 1952.
- 72 The Government Medical Services and Institutions (Amendment) Regulation 1952.

Ordinance

No. 35. To regulate the production, sale, distribution and preservation of food and drugs and other matters in connection therewith.



FINANCE.

The estimated expenditure of the Department was \$418,574 representing 12.17% of the Colony's budget.

A.	Reven	NUE								
	Lat	orator	y Fees							\$1,261.50
								peration		
								• •		20,435.80
						Total		• •	• •	\$21,697.30
В.	EXPEN	NDITURE								
	(1)	Person	al Ém	olume	ents	• •				\$157,209.53
	(2)	Dietin	g—To	tal Ex	penditu	ure		• •		55,696.02
		in	curred	in res	pect of	f the fo	llowin	instit	ution	s:—

Institution						Total Expenditure in Dollars	Average daily No. of patients	Cost per head per diem in ¢		
Belize Hospital								\$20,194.45	113	.49
Mental Hospital and Po	oor I	House			• •			25,570.41	167	.42
Corozal Hospital				• •			• •	2,125.25	16	•36
Orange Walk Hospital		1.	• •				• •	1,031.94	10	.28
Stann Creek Hospital				• •		• •		2,506.11	17	.40
Toledo Hospital			• •					1,834.55	13	.39
Cayo Hospital		• •			• •	• •		2,433.31	10	.66

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(3) Feeding of School	Children Belize			\$5,822.15
	Districts	• •	••	3,598.79
				\$9,420.94
(4) Health Services				
	Belize	• •	• •	\$40,977.22
	Districts	• •	• •	33,615.91
(5) Other charges	• • • • •		• •	\$118.432.28

II.—DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES.

Scheme D1020—Rural Dispensaries: New rural health centres (formerly rural dispensaries) were opened (i) in the Stann Creek Valley in April and (ii) at Double Head Cabbage in May. They are of the new type i.e. dispensary accommodation reduced to three rooms, nurses quarters on the same floor, verandah waiting accommodation. Only two rural health centres now remain to be completed and opened, i.e. at San Antonio (Toledo) and Sarteneja.

III.—HOUSING.

In Belize the majority of the population live in houses constructed of timber with galvanized iron roofs and usually standing on wooden piles about seven feet above the ground. Owing to the low-lying nature of the ground in Belize the work of filling and reclaiming of land is constantly being undertaken by private individuals and the City Council Reclamation Schemes are undertaken by government from time to time.

Housing conditions elsewhere vary with the population. In the north, the Indian population lives in adobe houses, that is half poles which are covered with mud and plaster and painted white. The roof is thatch.

In the south the Carib population lives in the same type of houses without the plaster on the walls.

The standard type of house in towns is the frame house standing on piles with a single layer of pine-boards for the walls and a galvanized iron roof. Windows are usually of the sash type. Living conditions in this type of house depend entirely on whether or not the house gets any sea breeze, as without this the house is hot and uncomfortable during the day, unless wide verandahs and ventilation between ceiling and roof are provided. This is not usually the case.



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A recent group of government quarters built at the "Barracks" show considerable imagination in their design. These houses face the prevailing wind, and the rooms are in line thus ensuring through ventilation for each room. The long sloping front-roof, and the shorter back roof are not peaked but set to provide a vent which opens into the space between the roof and the ceiling. An opening in the ceiling provides through ventilation between roof and ceiling thus removing the usual sealed air space between roof and ceiling.

Conversion to cement as a building material in Belize and district towns would have many advantages, amongst them improved living conditions and freedom from the bogey of fire.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the colony remained good throughout the year. In June an epidemic of influenza struck the colony from Mexico. Only one death was reported. The death rate per 1,000 was 10.85 (11.50 in 1951) and the infant mortality showed a big drop to 78.3 per 1,000 live births (94.6 in 1951).

The figures and rates in respect of 1951 and 1952 are shown below:

	1951	1952
Estimated population at 31st December	69,644	73,171
Number of registered births	2,905	3,028
Number of deaths from all causes	801	794
Number of deaths in infants under 1 year	275	237
Number of deaths in infants under 1 month	101	105
Number of still-births	91	98
Rates—		
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	41.71	41.38
Crude death rate per 1,000 of population	11.50	10.85
Infant motality rate per 1,000 of live births	94. 6	78. 3
Neonatal death rate per 1,000 of live births	34.77	34.67
Still birth rate per 100 of live births	3.13	3.24

61.21% of all the deaths were certified by Medical Practitioners, as against 61.05% in 1951.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Malaria: The year 1952 saw a further drop in the incidence of this disease i.e. 460 admissions to hospital (534 in 1951). This continued drop in the incidence of malaria is due to the continuation of the Insect Control Programme. Sufficient materials are on hand to continue this programme through 1953. A malaria survey of the colony is included in the Development Plan and has been given first priority as a public health measure. It is hoped however that a Medical Officer of Health will be recruited for the colony before the Malaria Survey Unit arrives so that he will be able to study the problem with the unit and continue its work after it has gone.

Of 823 blood smears examined for malaria parasites 35 or 4.25% were found positive: of the positives 23 were found to be P. Falciparum. Seven deaths were certified caused by Malaria (7 in 1951) representing 1.44% of certified deaths from all causes (1.43% in 1951).

Malaria cases admitted to the various hospitals were as follows:—

	Hospita	ıl			Cases	Total Admission	Admission Percentage
Belize					77	3,382	2.28
Corozal					26	327	7.95
El Cayo					50	409	12.22
Stann Creek					168	1,208	13.91
Toledo					125	626	19.97
Orange Walk	• •	• •	• •	• •	14	276	5.07
					460	6,228	7.39

Typhoid and Paratyphoid: Forty-nine cases with one death were notified as against 64 cases with 15 deaths in 1951. This lowered death rate is entirely due to the introduction of chloromycetin as a curative.

Dysentry: Two-hundred and ninety-four cases with eighteen deaths were notified as compared with 146 cases with 7 deaths in 1951.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis: The incidence of this disease continues much as before. Eighty-five cases with 35 deaths were notified as against 62 cases with 37 deaths in 1951, representing a death rate of 48 and 53 per 100,000 of the population respectively.

Comparative death rates for the period 1940-52 are as shown below:

Years			То	tal Dea	aths	Death rate per 100,000 of population				
1940	 	• •		34		•••		57		
1941	 			38				62		
1942	 			31				50		
1943	 		• •	44				70		
1944	 		• •	29	• •			46		
1945	 			37		٠.	٠.	58		
1946	 			42			٠.	70		
1947	 			32				52		
1948	 	• •		45		• •		71		
1949	 			33				50		
1950	 			34				50		
1951	 			37				53		
1952	 			35				48		

As approximately two-thirds of the cases come from Belize, it is considered that poor housing conditions in Belize are a main contributing factor.

In August, Dr. J. L. Bonilla visited the Colony to advise on the possibility of carrying out a BCG Vaccination Programme. Dr. Bonilla considered that such a programme was indicated in the colony, but in view of the colony's limited financial ability to undertake this programme, advised that it be carried out as a long term project. The three main requirements are (i) Training of personnel (ii) provision of laboratory facilities for culturing tuberculous materials, and (iii) provision of a mass radiography unit to be attached to our X-ray equipment.

With regard to training of personnel—application has been made through UNICEF to World Health Organization for scholarships for (i) a doctor, (ii) a laboratory technician and (iii) a public health nurse. Dr. Bonilla interviewed a laboratory technician and a nurse in August and considered them suitable for training.

With regard to laboratory facilities—an extension of the present laboratory is required. It now appears that funds for this extension will be found locally, either from government or through the agencies of the Red Cross Society.

With regard to the mass radiography unit—application has been made to UNICEF. If this should fail, it is possible that funds will be found locally by the Red Cross Society. Government is giving support to the programme. It is hoped to start work on this programme some time in 1953, but the date of commencement depends on the resolution of the factors mentioned above.

Yellow Fever: The latest outbreak of Yellow Fever in this colony was in 1921. The vector, Aedes Aegypti is still here (Belize and Corozal) though the latest reports indicate that the Insect Control Programme has been successful in eradicating it in Corozal. It is still present in Belize (though in limited numbers and only in certain areas of the town) but it is hoped to reduce it to vanishing point in 1953.

Meantime, alarming reports have been received from Pan American Sanitary Bureau of the spread of Yellow Fever through Costa Rica to Nicaragua. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau authorities state that the disease is moving northward at the rate of thirteen miles per month, and that at the present rate of progress it will reach the north coast of Honduras in July, 1953. As this colony is in sea communication with the north coast of Honduras, the transmission of the disease to Belize would then become a relatively simple matter. For this reason intensive efforts are being undertaken to achieve eradication of the vector Aedes Aegypti before the middle of the year. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau authorities are anxious for us to undertake inoculation of all rural inhabitants of the colony. Figures have been submitted to them. Meantime, government employees who work in monkey-inhabited forests are being offered inoculation with Yellow Fever vaccines.

Venereal Disease: There were 4,322 attendances at the venereal disease clinics as against 4,487 in the previous year. 16 cases were congential syphillis, 133 cases of acquired syphillis, and 380 cases of gonorrhea were notified in 1952.

A much larger field is now being explored owing to the acquisition of public health nurses. Contacts of cases are being followed up and treated when found positive.

V.—INSTITUTIONS.

(a) PLANNED (DEVELOPMENT PLANS 1952-56)

Belize Hospital: Plans for the rebuilding of the Belize Hospital have been drawn up and approved. This plan provides for:—

- (a) the removal of the present private wards, operating theatre, medical store-room and maternity wards (which are all in separate buildings), and their replacement in an extension of the present two-storied main block (with the exception of the medical stores which will again be housed separately).
 - (b) the building of a new kitchen and laundry.

(c) the building of a new surgeon's quarters in the grounds of the hospital.

Funds for (a) and (b) will be found from a Colonial Development and Welfare grant. Funds for (c) will be found by Government.

This rebuilding will raise the bed strength of the hospital from 113 to 143 beds (inclusive of maternity beds).

N.B. The bed strength of the Belize Hospital was reduced in 1951 from 130 to 113 by the removal of the convalescent ward for use as a tuberculosis Hospital.

Stann Creek Hospital: Plans for the rebuilding of the Stann Creek Hospital have been drawn up and approved. This rebuilt hospital will accommodate 38 (as against 21 in the present hospital). In view of the rapid development in citrus fruits in this valley, this accommodation will be required probably before it is provided.

Funds for this will be found from a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

Health Centre, Belize: This is necessary on the south side of the town as the hospital is on the north side. It is planned to transfer not only the Infant Welfare, Ante-Natal and Venereal Disease Clinics to this centre, but also the out-patients as well. A small building now used as a centre for Ante-natal Clinics on the north side will serve similarly for this side of the town, thus freeing the hospital completely of out-patients and the venereal disease clinics.

This centre has however been given a low priority, and its construction depends on availability of funds after the initial phases of the Development Plan 1952-56 have been completed.

(b) Completed.

Tuberculosis Hospital: A building formerly used as a convalescent ward, was removed to the outskirts of the town late in 1951 and re-erected. This building now houses 26 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and with ten of the original huts still standing, gives a total accomodation of 36 for pulmonary tuberculosis. This accomodation is just sufficient for the demands made upon it.

The new building is ideally situated overlooking the sea, and probably provides the best accommodation available in Belize at present for tuberculosis cases.

The bulk of the funds required for this work were found by the local branch of the Red Cross Society. Here it must be noted that the Red Cross Society is supporting all schemes leading to the better treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

There is a note of interest attached to the removal of the Tuberculosis Hospital to the outskirts of the town in that it is now adjacent (separated only by a canal) from a housing estate. The inhabitants of this estate were greatly alarmed at their new proximity to the Tuberculosis Hospital, and sent up a petition to government for its removal. This petition had considerable popular support in the town. The influence of several influential inhabitants of the area were however used to calm the fears of the inhabitants of the estate.

Quarters for Matron and Assistant Matron: These were completed in October. Each quarter is a separate flat. The building is of concrete blocks. Funds for this were provided by government. These quarters are very satisfactory.

Rebuilding of Children's Ward and its Opening as a Memorial to the late Matron L. M. Roberts: The Children's Ward is on the east side of the building. This ward was rebuilt during the early part of the year to provide (a) extra accomodation (b) adequate bath and lavatory space and (c) adequate ancillary rooms. The work was completed early, but owing to the non-arrival of 16 Lawston & Tait iron cots, could not be opened until September, 1952. It was formally opened by the Acting Governor on 29th September, 1952. It is a bright modern-looking ward with access on three sides to sea breezes.

Funds for this work were provided by the League for Women (a voluntary association).

Rural Dispensaries: New rural dispensaries were opened (i) in the Stann Creek Valley in April and (ii) at Double Head Cabbage in May. They are of the new type, i.e. dispensary accommodation reduced to three rooms, nurses quarters on the same floor, verandah waiting accommodation.

VI.—PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Responsibility for street cleaning and scavenging in Belize and district towns was handed over to town councils by the Health Department on 31st December, 1952. This marks an event of some importance, relieving the Health Department of an unwanted function and indicating the awakening of town councils to their civic responsibilities.

There is still no sewage system in Belize. Night soil is dumped into three open canals which run through the town and eventually finds its way to the sea. As the level of water in these canals is subject to tidal variations, the flow is variable and much nuisance is caused by the sight and smell of the obnoxious contents of these canals.

Assuming that the installation of a water carried sewage system is at present ruled out because of its cost, there appear to be two alternative methods of improving the present situation:

- (i) by surface collection from fixed stations.
- (ii) by hastening the flow in the canals with a forced flow through a paddle-wheel and ramp.

To these must be added a third method suggested by Mr. E. H. Magoon, Sanitary Engineer of the Rockfeller Foundation who has stated that the flow in the canal could be much improved if their mouths were deepened by dredging.

Mosquito Control: The Insect Control Programme was continued throughout the year. Sufficient of certain materials required are on hand to continue the programme through 1953. Other materials will have to be purchased in order to continue the programme.

The value of this programme is established. Comment on its effectiveness in reducing malaria incidence has already been made in Section IV Public Health, Communicable Disease.

Enteric Control: There are no developments to report.

Water Supplies: There are no developments to report. The digging of at least one more well in the airport area for the supply of Belize appears to be strongly indicated.

VII.—HOSPITAL.

The total bed strength of the six hospitals is 244 or 3.3 beds for 1,000 of population.

There were 6,228 admissions during the year as compared with 6,823 in 1951 made up as follows:—

Belize Hospital	 	 	• •	• •	3,382
Stann Creek Hospital	 	 		• •	1,208
Punta Gorda Hospital	 	 			626
Cayo Hospital	 	 		• •	409
Corozal Hospital	 	 		• •	327
Orange Walk Hospital	 • •	 			276

MATERNITY WARD, BELIZE HOSPITAL.

There were 534 deliveries with no maternal deaths as compared with 554 deliveries and 4 deaths in 1951.

List of Surgical Operations performed in the Belize Hospital.

Appendicectomy							91
Intestinal Obstruction					• •		6
Other abdominal Oper	rations			• •			48
Hernierrhaphy						٠.	91
Hysterectomy (total ar	nd sub	-total)					50
Caesarian Sec ion							5
Ectopic Gestation	• •					٠.	6
Genito-urinary Opera	tion				• •	٠.	8
Cataracts	• •						15
Other Eye, Ear, Nose	and T	hroat C)perati	ons	• •		18
Amputations							14
Fractures							5
Minor Operations						٠.	222
Tonsils	• •				• •		13
Miscellaneous				• •	• •		33
						-	
Tota	ıl						625

There is no doubt that the appointment of a "surgeon specialist" to the Belize Hospital has been a success. The population of the colony is now assured of a competent and regular surgical service, and the fact that they are availing themselves of this service is borne out by the figures of operations for the year.

Clinics are held twice weekly at which the surgeon specialist sees new cases for surgical treatment, and reviews cases which have already been operated upon.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

There were a total of 55,315 attendances at the six out-patient's departments as follows:—

Belize	 	• •			 35,806
Corozal	 				 2,992
Orange Walk	 	• •	• •		 3,690
Cayo	 				 7,376
Stann Creek	 	• •		• •	 4,812
Toledo	 	• •			 639

Tables showing morbidity returns in respect of the hospitals and out-patient's department are shown in Appendices 7 and 8 respectively.

DENTAL CLINICS.

Two clinics held weekly at the Belize Hospital with a total attendance of 2,480 as against 2,367 in 1951. Visits were paid by a Dental Surgeon to rural districts.

MATERNAL HYGIENE.

Clinics were held at eighteen centres throughout the Colony with a total of 7,234 attendances. In Belize the number of cases registered was 589.

CHILD HYGIENE.

Clinics were held at nineteen centres with a total attendance of 59,071. In Belize, clinics were held weekly at two centres, one on the North Side and the other on the South side of the City. The following statistics show the volume of work done in Belize.

			Mesopo- tamia	North Front St.	Total		
			49	49	98		
			469	388	857		
		• •	6,054	4,931	10,985		
	• •		923	849	1,772		
			1,637	1,138	2,775		
			21	15	36		
			12	9	21		
UNI	CEF				2,579		
			156	114	270		
			118	94	212		
	 UNI	UNICEF	UNICEF	tamia	tamia Front St.		

Feeding of School Children: The School Feeding Demonstration Programme, inaugurated in British Honduras in 1950 was continued throughout the year with supplies from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). There is no question that this programme has been of the utmost value to the school children of the colony. The teachers are particularly enthusiastic, as they say that the children are so much easier to teach when they are receiving this added nutrition. The original programme was completed in August 1952, but an extension for one year i.e. to August 1953 has been approved by UNICEF.

The responsibility for providing a mid-day meal for needy children in schools was again divided between Lady Garvey's Fund and Government, the former being largely responsible for the provision of meals in Belize, and the latter in the district towns. The average number of children fed in Belize was 1,804 and the number in districts 2,931.

Pre-school age children of needy families were assisted as follows:—

- (a) Up to 1 year—by UNICEF Milk.
- (b) From 2-5 years—by milk supplied by the Red Cross.

LABORATORY.

АТ	otal of 11,196 examin	ation	were	made	cla	ssified :	as follows:		
1.	Haematologv—	ation	WOIC	made,	, Cla	JJIII Ca	us ronows.		
1.	No. of Full Blood Coun	ite					274		
	No. of Single Haemoglo		ete	• •	• •	• •	613		
	No. of White Cell Cour				 I	• •	264		
	No. of E. S. R. (Cutler)			JI CITTA		• •	110		
	3.7 0.734 H 1971			• •	• •	• •			
	No. of Coagulation Tim		• •	• •	• •	• •	2		
	No. of Sickling		• •	• •	• •	• •	5 2		
	No. of Blood Grouping		• •	• •	• •	• •	22		
	No. of Blood Grouping	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	44		
		Total I	Haem	otology	7				1,292
2.	Biochemistry—								·
	No. of Blood Sugar						26		
	No. of Blood Urea						30		
	No. of Spinal Fluids						2		
	No. of Renal Function 7	Γests					1		
	No. of Vander Bergh						2		
	No. of Fractional Test N	Meals					27		
			· 1						0.0
2		Tota' I	Bioche	emistry	• •	• •			88
3.	Serology—								
	No. of Kahn Tests	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	3,356		
	No. of Kahn Tests Posit		• •	• •	• •	• •	432		
	Percentage of Positives	• •		• •	• •	• •		12.87%	
	No. of Widal Tests	:•		• •	• •	• •	143		
	No. of Widal Tests Posit	tive		• •	• •	• •	63	44.06%	
		Total	of Ser	ology					3,499
4.	Blood Parasites—	Total	or ber	ology	• •	• •			3,777
	No. of Blood Smea s for	Malar	ia						823
	NT 010 11				• •	• •	35		023
	Percentages o Positives		• •	• •	• •		33	4.25%	
	No. containing P. Falcipa					• •	23	1.23 / 0	
	Percentage of P. Falcipar		• •	• •	• •	• •	23	65.71%	
	No. containing P. Vivax	CIII	• •	• •	• •	• •	10	03.71/0	
	No. containing P. Mala	ia		• •		• •	2		
	No of Smears for G. C.		• •	• •	• •		2		492
	NT C 1.1	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	334	67.89%	472
	D CD to	• •			• •	• •	334	67.89%	
	D - Lichton	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	141	07.07/0	
	Throat Swabs for K.L.B.			• •	• •	• •	171		23
	Throat Positive K.L.B.			• •	• •	• •	2		23
	NI C C4 1.		• •	• •	• •	• •	2		350
	No. of Positives for Heln	 ainthic	Ova	• •	• •	• •			69
	~			• •	• •	• •		19.71%	0)
	No. of Positives for E. H		ica	• •	• •	• •		19.71/0	30
	70		ica	• •	• •	• •		8.57%	30
	Percentage of Positive No. of Sputum for K.B.		• •	• •	• •	• •		0.51/0	492
0.		No. of	 Positi	voc	• •	• •	77		774
	0 0 0				• •	• •	77	15.65%	
	No. of Complete Urine A	nalysi		• •	• •	• •	4,137	13.03/0	
	ro. or complete office			• •	• •	• •	7,137		

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

		Male	Female	Total
No. of Inmates present at the beginning of the year	 • •	45	40	85
No. of inmates admitted during the year	 	35	11	46
No. of inmates discharged during the year	 	24	4	28
No. of inmates died during the year	 	12	7	19
No. of inmates remaining at the ending of the year	 	44	40	84

Of the number admitted during the year 45 were for observation and 14 were certified as insane.

POOR HOUSE.

				Males	Female	Total
No. of inmates present at beginning of the year	• •	• •		35	16	51
No. of inmates admitted during the year				30	7	37
No. of inmates discharged during the year			• •	13	3	16
No. of inmates died during the year		• •	• •	25	5	30
No. of inmates at the ending of the year				27	15	42

APPENDIX I.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE AND PARASITIC DISFASES ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS, 1952.

Torat. Deaths 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		80
Cases 7 249 249 1877 1877 1877 1877 1877 1877 1877 187	168	6,037
Deaths 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111-	6
Cases Cayo	4 10	918
Tolebo Deaths 1	1111	2
Cases 7	9	294
OREEK Deaths 33 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1111	6
Cases Cases 117 26 26 6 6 6 6 77 6 6 6 77 6 77 6 77	∞	1,030
Deaths Deaths	111-	∞
Cases Cases 13 30 13 13 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	101	478
Deaths Deaths	1112	55
Cases 181 142 181 144 5 5 10 43 10 43 43 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 64 64 65 65 66 66 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	11 4	3,317
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	::::	:
inary in	::::	:
	::::	:
Fever m ction cti	s 	
and Paratyphoid Fever forms ugh f respiratory system if Tuberculosis f Gonococcal infection f Syphilis	disease	:
and Paratyphorms gh respiratory s Tuberculosis ection of the fection of the fection of the fection of the cetion of the walaria (P. Malaria (P.	rereal of Parasi	Total
rr and Para forms bugh of respirate of Tubercu infection of Conocoecified aria (P. Manalaria (P.	of Ver	
Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever Dysentery all forms Whooping Cough Diphtheria Measles Influenza Chickenpox Mimps Tuberculosis of respiratory system Other forms of Tuberculosis Gonococcus infection of the female genito-urinary system Gonococcus infection of the eye. Other forms of Gonococcal infection Malaria unspecified Malaria unspecified Malaria unspecified Malaria unspecified Malignant tertian malaria (P. Vivax) Black Water Fever Early Syphilis Cardiovascular Syphilis Cardiovascular Syphilis Congenital Syphilis Congenital Syphilis Congenital Syphilis Congenital Syphilis Congenital Worms other than Ankylostomiasis Ankylostomiasis Demicroid Lympho-granuloma inguinale Lympho-granuloma inguinale	Other forms of Venereal diseases Leishmaniasis Cholera Other infectious or Parasitic diseases	
Typhoid Fev Dysentery al Whooping C Diphtheria Measles Influenza Chickenpox Mumps Tuberculosis Other forms Gonococcus System Gonococcus System Gonococcus Gonococcus Malignant t Quartan ma Benign tertia Black Water Early Syphilis of t Other forms Congenital Cerebrospin Erysipelas Tetanus Septicenia Gas Bacilll Intestinal W Ankylostom Dermatoph Chancroid Lympho-gra	Other to Leishma Cholera Other in	1

APPENDIX 2.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.

	H	23 27 27 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	794
Colony	Ħ.		
Total Co		92 39 11 12 12 14 14 18 10 80 80	356
To	Ä.	541 53 60 61 61 61 61 64 64 64 64	438
ಕ	Ŧ.	48 - 4 - 4 - 1 - 1 - 2 € 7 1 ∞	74
District	Ľ,	02-2 2 2 2 2	33
Cayo	Ä.	45 27 27 11 1 2	41
	T.	16 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	93
District	ц	124441 14m4 r	41
Toledo	M.	08-1-45484-1-9 08	52
ict	T.	0044 wu-44 4 ww2	
k Distr		30 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	92
n Creek	正	0	34
Stann	M.	20 11 12 12 13 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	58
istrict	T.	25.5 21 12 28.1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	89
Walk D	ц.	2-1-7-1-1-10-5	9
Orange W			36
Ora	M.	02 6 1 1 - 2 4	32
rict	T.	60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	74
Corozal Dist	F.	2 - 1 - 2	39
Cor	M.	20 8 1 1 1 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m m	35
ಕ	T.	30 30 13 13 14 14 17 18 18 18 106	393
Distri	T.	85 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	3
Belize		6, 4	. 173
	Ä.	85 9 4 8 4 9 4 8 4 8 5 6 6 4 8 9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	. 220
		Under 1 year of age 1 —4 years of age 5 —9 10—14 15—19 15—19 15—24 15—29 16—24 16—44 15—49 16—44 15—49 16—64 16—64 17 17 18—64 18 18—64 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	•
dno.		nder 1 year of age 4 years of age -9 -14 -14 -29 -39 -39 -44 -54 -59 and over and over	
Age Group		Under 1 yez 1 —4 years 5 —9 " " 10—14 " 15—19 " 20—24 " 35—39 " 40—44 " 55—59 " 60—64 " 65 and over	TOTAL
•		10 D	_

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Table showing the Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths.

	A	ge Gr	oup						Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5	years				• •				3	_	3
6-10	• •									_	_
11-20						• •		• •	4	2	6
21-30		• •				• •			. 2	2	4
31-40	• •				• •		• •		7	3	10
41-50	• •	• •			• •	• •			5	3	8
51-60				• •	• •	• •		• •	2	_	2
Over 60	years			• •	• •				2	_	2
Others	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	—	_	
			_	Tota	1	• •	• •	• •	25	10	35

CAUSES OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

APPENDIX 4.

		Caus	e of De	eath				Under 1 month	1 Month to under 1 year	Total
Diarrhoea and	Enteri	itis						6	30	36
Malnutrition		• •	• •	• •		• •			8	8
Congenital Del	bility		• •		• •			1	—	1
Congenital Syp	hilis		• •					_	_	
Malaria	• •	• •		• •	• •			- 1	—	-
Pneumonia and	d Bron	cho P	neumor	nia	• •	• •		3	14	17
Whooping Cou	ıgh	• •		• •	• •			-	1	1
Influenza				• •	• •		•• }	_	_	
Tetanus			• •					2	-	2
Dysentery	• •				• •	• •		-	4	4
Asphyxia	• •				• •			_		
Atelectasis of I	Lungs							3	—	3
Helminthic Dis	sease	• •	• •		• 0			-	—	_
Umbilical Hae	morrh	age	• •	• •	• •	• •		<u> </u>	_	—
Haemorrhagic	Diathe	esis	• •		• •	• •		2 . 3	_	2
Convulsions			• •		• •	• •		3	3	6
Congenital De	fect		• •	• •	• •			— i	_	_
Bronchitis	• •		• •		• •	• •		1	2 2	3
Prematurity			• •					27	2 ·	29
Birth Injury	• •						• •	3	_	3
Diptheria			• •					_		
Meningitis			• •				• •	—	2	2 5
Congenital He	art Dis	sease				• •		2	3	5
Rickets								- 1	—	
Pleurisy	• •		• •					- 14	_	_
Anaemia								_		_
Enteric Fever	• •	• •						—	_	—
Chicken Pox			• •					_	_	-
Septicaemia			• •		• •		• •	—		—
Mumps		• •			• •			—	_	
Erysipelas					• •			_		_
Others or Ill-d	efined				• •	• •	• •	52	63	115
			Total	• •	• •	• •	• •	105	132	237

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR FOR THE PERIOD 1945-1952.

			Ye	ear			No. of Births	Births Rate	No. of Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate
1945 .							2,141	33.2	300	140.1
1946 .							2,065	34.3	217	105.0
1947 .							2,473	40.2	297	120.1
1948 .	•						2,506	39.68	264	105.6
1949 .	•						2,548	39.90	266	104.8
1950 .							2,657	39.40	284	106.5
1951 .	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	2,905	41.71	275	94.6
Mean 1	945-1	951	• •	• •	• •	• •	2,456	38.34	272	111.0
1952 .	•	• •	• •	••	• •		3,028	41.38	237	78.3

APPENDIX 6.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD.
(1-5 years).

		-								
	Disease Group								No.	Total in Group
(a)	Communicable Diseases:									
	Malaria	• •	• •			• •		• •	3	
	Dysentery			• •		• •			2	
	Whooping Cough		• •	• •		• •		• •	1	
	Pneumonia and Bronc	ho-pne	umonia	• •		• •			17	
	Cogenital Syphillis			• •		• •				
	Tetanus	• •		• •	• •	• •			2	
	Influenza	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •		1	
	Meningitis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •			1	
	Diptheria	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		1	
	Helminthiasis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	-	
	Enteric	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •		
	Chicken Pox	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		28
)	Diseases of the Nervous S	'ystem:								
	Convulsions	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	2	2
;)	Diseases of the Respiratory	v Syste	em:							
	Bronchitis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	3	
	Septic Tracheitis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •			
	Asthma		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	1	
*\	Tuberculosis		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	6	10
<i>t</i>)	Diseases of the Digestive		1:							
	Diarrhoea and Enteriti	s	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	13	
	Tonsilitis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	3	1.0
	Gastritis		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	_	16
?)	Diseases of the Genito-Uri	nary S	System:							
~	Nephritis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	1	1
7)	Injuries, Accidents, etc:							ļ		
	Fracture of Skull	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		
	Drowning	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	_	
	Poisoning	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	1	1
,	Burns	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	42	1
3)	Others	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	43	43
			1							101
								1		101

MORBIDITY REPORT ON OUT-PATIENTS IN ALL THE HOSPITALS OF THE COLONY FOR 1952.

	DISEASE	Belize	Stann Creek	Cayo	Corozal	Orange Walk	Toledo	TOTAL
	I. INFECT	TIOUS A	IND PAI	RASITIC	DESEA	SES		
1.	Typhoid fever and Paratyphoid			2				
2.	fevers Bacillary dysentery			2	1	_	_	3 4
3.	Amebic dysentery including	_	2					7
	amoebiasis of any site	40	2	_		1		43
4. 5.	Dysentery unspecified	181	17	21	26	4		249
6.	Whooping cough	142	26	6	3	10	_	187
7.	Diphtheria	5	2	3		_	-	10
8. 9.	Measles	1	6	1 31		_	10	8 353
10.	Influenza	310 43	6	5	1	_	10	56
11.	Mumps	2	2	2	_	1	_	7
12.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory	2.4	0	1		1		37
13.	system Other forms of tuberculosis	24 8	8 1	1		4 2		11
14.	Gonococcus infection of the		•			_		
	female genito-urinary system	60	2	6	3	1		72
15.	Gonococcus of the male genito urinary system	147	18	37	9	5		216
16.	Gonococcus infection of the eye	58		3	í	2		64
17.	Other forms of gonococcus in-							
10	fection	702	11	— 577	32	 58	— 117	11 1995
18. 19.	Malaria, unspecified	702	509	3//	.32	30	117	1993
17.	falciparum)	13				_	12	25
20.	Quartan malaria (P. malariae)	2	_		_			2 2
21. 22.	Benign tertian malaria (P.vivax) Blackwater fever	2		_				
23.	Early syphilis	58	3	3	2	1		67
24.	Cardiovascular syphilis	2				_		2
25.	Syphilis of the nervous system	2 15	2 9	_	<u> </u>	1		5 27
26. 27.	Other forms of syphilis Congenital syphilis	13	1			_		15
28.	Undulant fever (brucellosis)		_	_		_		
29.	Cerebrospinal (meningococcus)			1				1
30.	meningitis Erysipelas	24		1		_	_	24
31.	Tetanus		2			_		2
32.	Septicemia	35		_				35
33. 34.	Gas bacillus infection	_	_	_		_		_
35.	Rabies Tularemia	_	_					_
36.	Smallpox including alastrim	_	_			_	_	
37.	Acute poliomyelitis but not se-					1		1
38.	quelae to the acute disease Acute infectious encephalitis	_	_	_		_	_	
39.	Typhus exanthematicus and				•			
40	other Rickettsiasis		_		_			_
40.	Intestinal Worms other than Ankylostomiasis	1154	185	128	54	49	3	1573
41.	Ankylostomiasis	1		2	2	_		5
42.	Dermatophytosis and other form	s		4.4	16	_		20
43.	of mycosis	6 4	1	11	16 2	5		39 7
43.	Chancroid Lympho-granuloma inguinale	5	_	10	1	1,		17
45.	Other forms of venereal diseases	11				_	1	12
46.	Leishmaniasis	1	_	4		_		5
47. 48.	Leprosy							
49.	Yellow fever	_	_	_		_		
50.	Cholera	_			_	_		_
51. 52.	Relapsing fever		_	_	_			_
53.								1.40
	diseases	50	8	2	_	_		149
		-	* *					

	Disease	Belize	Stann Creek	Cayo	Corozal	Orange Walk	Toledo	TOTAL
		II. NE	EOPLASM	1S.				
54.	Malignant neoplasm of the buc-	10						10
55.	cal cavity and pharynx Malignant neoplasm of Stomach	10 122	_					10
56.	Malignant neoplasm of other	122			_		_	122
	digestive organs	_			_		_	
57.	3							
58.	piratory system	. —		_	_	_	_	
50.	Malignant neoplasm of the cervix uteri	_		5	3	1	_	9
59.	Malignant neoplasm of other				3	Î		
	female genital organs (except							
60.	breast)	_	_	_	3	1	_	4
ου.	Malignant neoplasm of the female breast	74		1	_			75
61.	Malignant disease of bone	16	_			_		16
62.	Leukemias and aleukemias,							
	Hodgkin's disease and other							
	forms of generalised or localised malignant neoplasm							
63.	Fibro-myoma of the uterus	4		_	3	3		12
64.	Other non-malignant neoplasm						_	
	of the female genital organs and							
65.	Other non-malignant neoplasms	14	_	1	1 4	1		16 6
05.					•	1		0
	III. RHEUMATIC FEVER, AND NUTRITION						INDS	
66.	Rheumatic fever with heart in-	2						2
67.	Rheumatic fever without heart	2			_	1	_	3
011	involvement and including cho-							
	rea	3	_	_	2	1		6
6 8.	Diabetes mellitus	45		1	2	2		50
69.	Diabetes mellitus with infection or gangrene, acidosis or other							
	sequelae		2	2	_	1	_	5
70.	Toxic goiter	4	_	2	_	_	_	6
71.	Other forms of goiter	19	2	1	1	_	_	23
72.	Other diseases of the endocrine glands	12						12
73.	Malnutrition and related dis-	12						12
	orders but not of infants under							
5 .4	1 year of age	18	5	14		_	_	37
74. 75.	Pellagra Rickets	1	_	2 2	1	2	_	5 3
76.	Other avitaminoses	20	1	20	1	8	7	57
77.	Other general diseases	14	_	1	_	2	8	25
	IV. DISEASES OF THE	E BLOO	D AND	RI.OOD	-FORMIN	NG ORG	7ANS	
70		2200	2 11112	22002	1 0 241/211	, o o me	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
78.	Anaemia, Pernicious including macrocytic, and anaemia gravis							
	of pregnancy	57	_	9	1	9	_	76
79.	Other forms of Anaemia	408	14	28	14	6	24	494
80.	Other diseases of the blood and							
	blood-forming organs	_	_	_	_	1		1
	V. CHRONIC	POISON	VING AN	D INTO	OXICATIO	ON.		
81.	Alcoholism (Chronic)	_		1	_	_		1
82.	Other chronic poisoning includ-							
	ing drugs of addiction e.g.							
	marihuana	_	_		_	_	_	
	VI. DISEASES OF TH INCLUL		YOUS SY ENTAL L			NSE O	RGANS	
83.	Inflammatory diseases of the							
	central nervous system	_	_	_		_	_	
84.				1				
85.	origin Residuals of intracranial lesions		_	1				1
33.	of vascular origin	_	_			<u>·</u>	_	

	Disease	Belize	Stann Cr e ek	Cayo	Corozal	Orange Walk	Toledo	TOTAL
86.	Other disease of the central nervous system	4		3				7
87.	Diseases of the sympathetic and	4		3				7
88.	the peripheral nervous system Psychoses		_				1	1 5
89.	Psychoses due to poisons in-			2	1	2		3
90.	juries or somatic disease Psychoneurosis		_	_				_
91.	Psychoneurosis	_		3	2	1	_	6
02	haviour and related problems	_	_		-	_	_	
92. 93.	Mental deficiency	6 31	2	1 16	2 3	4	_	11 54
94.	Migraine	10	_		_	1		11
95.	Other mental and nervous diseases	37	3	8	5		3	56
96.	Diseases of the organs of vision	31	3	0	3	_	3	30
	except trachoma but including errors of refraction	155	50	157	50	26	5	442
97.	Trachoma	155 2	50	157	50	25 1	5	442
98.	Diseases of the ear and mastoid	244	50	(2	~ 4	22	_	4.40
	process	241	52	63	54	23	7	440
	VII. DISEASE	S OF T	HE CIR	CULAT	ORY SY	STEM.		
99.	Hypertensive cardio-vascular disease	11	2	15	3	2	14	47
100.	Hypertensive cardiovascular-	11	4	13	3	2	14	47
101.	renal disease Subacute bacterial endoccarditis	6		5	_	3	1	15
101.	Other diseases of the cardiac	_	2			_	_	2
102	valves, and of the myocardium		9	2	3	_	1	15
103.	Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	4		3		2		9
104.	Functional disease of the heart	82		1	_	_	2	85
105. 106.	Other diseases of the heart	76 1		11	_		3	9 0 7
107.	Other diseases of the arteries	_	_	3	1	_		4
108.	Other diseases of the veins including haemorrhoids and var-							
	icose veins	32	_	4	5	2	-	43
109.	Lymphadenitis and lymphangitis of septic origin—as distinct from							
	lymphadenitis of, say syphilis							
	and other general diseases	9	1	11	14	5	-	40
	VIII. DISEASI	ES OF	THE RE	SPIRAT	TORY SY	STEM.		
110.	Acute nasopharyngitis (common	1.540	0.6	4.05	054			0.0(1
111.	cold)	1,743 327	86 58	187 54	254 27	91 10	<u> </u>	2,361 477
112.	Hypertrophied tonsils with or	32.					•	
113.	without adenoids Other diseases of the pharynx		1	4	11	2	_	18
	and of the larynx	47	16	8		8	2	84
114. 115.	Bronchitis Pneumonia (all forms)	620 1 5 1	241 40	232 13		49 2	111	1,324 208
116.	Pleurisy with effusion	2	-	6		_	_	8
117.	Sinusitis and other diseases of the Nasal fossae	48	11	9	6	5	1	00
118.		42		1	_	_	_	80 43
119. 120.		240	41	34	6	9	_	330
120.	Other diseases of respiratory system	103	73	9	3	1	_	189
	IX. DISEAS.		THE DI			EM.		
121.	Diseases of the buccal cavity and							
	esophagus	27	57	97	43	16	_	240
122.	Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	6	1	24	1	2	_	34
123.	Diarrhoea and enteritis over two							
124.	years of age	145	60	63	26	27	4	325
	years of age	131	143	3 3 6	54	91	5	760
125.		46	19	11		2	2	80

	Disease	Belize	Stann Creek	Cayo	Corozal	Orange Walk	Toledo	TOTAL
126.	Hernia	49	12	6	8	3	3	81
127. 128.	Intestinal obstruction	_	-	2	_	_	_	2
120.	Other diseases of the stomach and intestines	110	83	95	34	36	6	364
129.	Cirrhosis of the liver	_	4	3	_	_	_	7
130.	Catarrhal jaundice	3	2	_		. 1	_	4
131.	Other diseases of the gallbladder and biliary ducts	11	2	38	1	3	2	57
132.	Other diseases of the digestive system	311		34		6	28	379
			CENITO		ADV CV		20	317
	X. DISEASES		GENITO		AKI SIL	SIEM.		
133. 134.	Nephritis Pyelitis, pyelonephritis and pye-	30	2	6	_		-	38
105	locystitis but not of pregnancy	3.2	32	93	504	124	1	786
135.	Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters	18	2	5			1	26
136.	Stricture of the urethra	22	2	2	_	_		26
137.	Other diseases of the urinary	00	~	~			4.5	4.4
138.	system Diseases of the prostate	80	7 1	7	1	4 2	15	113
139.	Other diseases of the male gen-			·				Č
140.	ital organs including phimosis Diseases of the female genital	56	28	25	9	2	2	122
140.	organs and breast (not neoplasms) 83	36	75	72	18	12	296
141.	Menopause	37	4	4	3	3	_	51
142.	Menstrual disorders	125	11	48	22	13	1	220
XI	I. DELIVERIES AND COMPLI		S OF PRI ERPERIUL		VCY, CH	ILDBIRT.	H AND	THE
143.	Delivery with live birth		_	_	_	_	_	_
144. 145.	Toxemias of pregnancy Placenta praevia	5		1 2		_		6 2
146.	Other Haemorrhage of pregnan-			2				2
1 17	cy and puerperium		-	1	_	1	_	2
147.	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pregnancy, childbirth and the							
	puerperium	2	1	10	31	2		46
148.	Other infections of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	3	2	5				10
149.	Abortion	22	4	9	2	2	_	39
150.	Ectopic Pregnancy	6	_		_		_	6
151.	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puer-							
	perium	105	23	21	13	8	_	170
152.	Delivery with still birth (foetus over 28 weeks)	_	_		_	1		1
	· ·	DICEAC	SES OF T	rue c	VIN	•		
		. DISEAS	ES OF I	IRE S.	M21V.			
153.	Diseases of the skin but not fungous infections	785	140	418	80	82	16	1521
	XIII. DISEASES OF T					о- МОVЕМІ		1521
15/		10	9	11	26	11	3	6.4
154. 155.	Arthritis but not gonoccocal Other diseases of the bones and	10	9	11	20	11	3	64
150	joints	17		7	5	2	_	31
156.	Other diseases of the organs of movement	2	3	1	5	2		13
	' XIV. CON							13
157		(OLIVIIA)	1			2		4.5
157.	Congenital malformations	~~	1	6	4		_	13
	XV. DISEASES PEC	ULIAR	TO THE	FIRST	YEAR (OF LIFE	•	
158. 159.	Prematurity	_	-	-	1	_	-	1
139.	nutrition under one year of age	1	_	9	11	9	_	30
160.	Other diseases peculiar to the							
	first year of life and including birth trauma	1	-	40	1		-	42
	XVI. OTHER		I - DEFIN		SEASES.			42
161.	Senility	101	15	2	SEASES.	3	3	126

	Disease	Belize	S tann Creek	Cayo	Corozal	Orange Walk	Toledo	TOTAL
162.	Lumbago, myalgia, rheumatism,							
	fibrositis, neuralgia except neuri-	22	1.4	_		2	1.5	50
163.	tis and trigeminal neuralgia Other ill-defined diseases	22 233	14	5 42	1 13	2	15	59 10
164.	Reaction from prophylactic in-	233	4	74	15		≟	10
	oculation and other allergic man-							
	ifestations	30	2	_	7		_	7
165.	Other conditions due to previous	225	2					2
	disease or injury	235	2		1	1		3
	XVII. II	<i>NJURIES</i>	S AND .	POISON	INGS.			
166.	Acute poisoning	6		-	_		_	26
167.	Injury by foreign body and gen-							
	eral effects of external causes, including concussion without							
	fracture	44	9	19	1	22		35
168.	Snake Bite	1	_	_	_	_		7
169.	Other general effects of external							
120	causes	5			2		_	3
170.	Concussion of brain or spinal cord							8
171.	Compound fracture		4	1			_	27
172.	Simple fracture	154	18	27	3	1	1	107
173.	Dislocation, sprain, or other							
	joint injury without fracture	25	14	10	6	5	6	23
174. 175.	Burn or scald Cut, laceration or puncture	81	8	11	2	1		34
175.	wounds, abrasion, contusion	527	475	152	70	58	41	362
176.	Other or unspecified injury	100	78	18	_			26
	XVIII. OTHER ENUM	ERATEI	COND	ITIONS	WITHO	UT SIC	KNESS.	
177.	Medical examinations, negative							
	findings including post opera-							
	tion check up	23	3	128	13	38	41	134
178.	Infectious disease carrier with-							
179.	out sickness Prophylactic inoculation with-		_	2				
11).	out sickness	_	1	2	-		1	
180.	Uncomplicated pregnancy with-		•				•	
	out delivery	2	3	105	13	47	56	3
181.	Well-baby and child care			34		1		3
182. 183.	Infant born alive Therapeutic manoeuvers	-		1				698 1
105.	Therapeutic manoeuvers							1
	TOTAL	12,203	2,920	4,010	1,900	1,153	625	22,811

	Disease	Belize	Stann Creek	Cayo	Corozal	Orange Walk	Toledo	TOTAL
1.	I. INFE	CTIO US	AND PA	RASITI	C DISEA	ISES		
1.		22	2	5	7	3	~	16
2.	70 ttt 1 .	44	1	1	,	3	/	46
3.	• •	_	1	I.		_		2
	amoebiasis of any site	15	2	1	_			18
4.	Dysentery unspecified	11	15	6	4		9	45
5.	Scarlet fever			_			_	
6.	Whooping cough	3	3			1		7
7.	Diphtheria	9	1	1				11
8.	Measles	1	_				_	1
9.	Influenza	3	_		13	1	_	17
10.	Chickenpox	2		1	1		1	5
11. 12.	Mumps Tuberculosis of the respiratory	1						1
12.	system	39	6	1	1	1		40
13.	Other forms of tuberculosis	15	1		1	1	1	48 19
14.	Gonococcus infection of the fe-	13	•		1	1	1	19
	male genito-urinary system	2	1		_			3
15.	Gonococcus of the male genito-							
	urinary system	1	2		1	_		4
16.	Gonococcus infection of the eye	1	1					2
17.	Other forms of gonococcus infec-							
10	tion	1	5		1	_	1	8
18.	Malaria, unspecified	70	168	50	24	14	125	451
19.	Malignant tertian malaria (P. falciparum)	5			2			-
20.	Quartan malaria (P. malariae)	5		_	2			1
21.	Benign tertian malaria (P. vivax)							2
22.	Blackwater fever			_		_		
23.	Early syphilis	5						5
24.	Cardiovascular syphilis	1					*******	1
25.	Syphilis of the nervous system	1	1	2	_		-	4
26.	Other forms of syphilis	21					1	22
27.	Congenital syphilis	1						1
28.	Undulant fever (brucellosis)	1				_	_	1
29.	Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis	7						
30.	mtt	7					1	8
31.	Tetanus	8	2				_	10
32.	Septicemia	2					1	3
33.	Gas bacillus infection	1	_					1
34.	Rabies							•
35.	Tularemia				_		mm == 1	
36.	Smallpox including alastrim							
37.	Acute poliomyelitis but not se-	•						
20	quelae to the acute disease	3			_			3
38. 39.	Acute infectious encephalitis Typhus exanthematicus and other				1	_		1
37.	Rickettsiasis					1		1
40.	Intestinal Worms other than		_	_		,		I
•	Ankylostomiasis	19	22	1	4	7		53
41.	Ankylostomiasis	4		2				6
42.	Dermatophytosis and other forms							
_	of mycosis		_		1			1
43.	Chancroid						4	4
44.	Lympho-granuloma inguinale	3			2	_	3	8
45. 46.	Other forms of venereal diseases Leishmaniasis	3				_	5	5
47.	T	3					_	3
48.	Plague				_			*****
49.	Yellow fever							
50.	Cholera						_	
51.	Relapsing fever		_		_		_	-
52.	Dengue	1	_	_				1
53.	Other infectious or parasitic dis-							
	eases	1	_		12	6		19
5.4	Molignant needless City	II.	NEOPLA	ASMS				
54.	Malignant neoplasm of the buccal cavity and pharynx							
55.	Malignan neoplasm of stomach	5	_	_			******	
								5

	Disease	Belize	Stann Creek	Cayo	Corozal	Orange Walk	Toledo	TOTAL
56.	Malignant neoplasm of other di-							
57.	gestive organs Malignant neoplasm of the respi-	2	_	1	_	_	_	3
	ratory system	1	_	_		_	_	1
58.	Malignant neoplasm of the cervix uteri	30		2	_	_	_	32
59.	Malignant neoplasm of other fe- male genital organs (except							
60	breast)	1		_	_	_	_	1
60.	Malignant neoplasm of the female breast	2	_	_	_	_	1	3
61. 62.	Malignant disease of bone Leukemias and aleukemias, Hodgkin's disease and other	1	_	_		- George	_	1
	forms of generalised or localised malignant neoplasm	1		_	_	_	_	1
63. 64.	Fibro-myoma of the uterus Other non-malignant neoplasm of the temale genital organs and	47	_	—	_	1	_	48
	breast	12	_	_	_	1		13
65.	Other non-malignant neoplasms	1	_	_	_		_	1
	III. RHEUMATIC FEN AND NUTRII							
66.	Rheumatic fever with heart in-							7
67.	Rheumatic fever without heart involvement and including	2	_	1	3	1	- Control of Control o	,
68.	chorea Diabetes mellitus	5 11	_		2	2 2		9 19
69.	Diabetes mellitus with infection or gangrene, acidosis or other	11	1	1	_	2	4	19
70.	sequelae	2	1	1	_	<u> </u>	1	4
71.	Other forms of goiter	9	_	_	_	_		9
72.	Other diseases of the endocrine glands	_	_	_		<u> </u>	_	_
73.	Malnutrition and related dis- orders but not of infants under		7			•		
74.	1 year of age Pellagra	3	7	3		1		15
75.	Rickets	1	_		_	_		1
76. 77.	Other avitaminoses Other general diseases	8 1	_	_	1	2	<u> </u>	11 2
78.	IV. DISEASES OF Anaemia, Pernicious including macrocytic, and anaemia gravis	THE BLO	OD AN	D BLO	OD-FORM	MING OF	RGANS	
79.	of pregnancy Other forms of Anaemia	12 13	1 14	2 3	1		1 12	17 44
80.	Other diseases of the blood and	15	1.4	3	_	~	12	74
	blood-forming organs	_	_	1		_	_	1
81.	V. CHRO Alcoholism (Chronic)	NIC POL 9	SONING —	AND 1	INTOXIC 1	CATION —	_	11
82.	Other chronic poisoning including drugs of addiction e.g.		_	_				
	VI. DISEASES OF TH	— IE NERV .UDING 1				NSE ORG	GANS	_
83.	Inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system	1		_	1	_	2	4
84.	Intracranial lesions of vascular	-					_	
85.	Residuals of intracranial lesions			_	_	_	_	
86.	of vascular origin Other disease of the central ner-	_	_	_	_	—	_	_
50.	vous system	14	_	1	_	1	3	19
0.7	Diagonal of the summathatic and							
87.	Diseases of the sympathetic and the peripheral nervous system.	4	—	—		—	_	4
87. 88. 89.	the peripheral nervous system Psychoses Psychoses due to poisons, injuries	4 2		_	2	_	_	4

	Disease	Belize	Stann Creek	Cayo	Corozal	Orange Walk	Toledo	TOTAL
90. 91.	Psychoneurosis	2	_	1	1	_		4
71.	haviour and related problems	4				_		4
92.	Mental deficiency	1		_	_		_	1
93.	Epilepsy	8	2	1	1	1	2	15
94. 95.	Migraine	2						2
95. 96.	Other mental and nervous diseases Diseases of the organs of vision	_	_	2	_		-	2
70.	except trachoma but including	15	2	4	2	1	5	60
97.	Trachoma	45	3	4	2	I	5	60
98.	Diseases of the ear and mastoid	-	2					
	process	5	3	2	3	2	11	26
	VII. DISEA	SES OF	THE CI	RCULA	TORY S	YSTEM		
99.	Hypertensive cardio-vascular							
100.	disease Hypertensive cardiovascular-renal	11		1	_		7	19
	disease	4	_		-	_		4
101. 102.	Subacute bacterial endocarditis Other diseases of the cardiac		_	_		_	_	_
	valves, and of the myocardium	12	6	3			1	22
103.	Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	2	_	2		1		5
104.	Functional disease of the heart	1		4		_	2	7
105.		22	_	3		2	4	31
106.	Arteriosclerosis		2		_			2
107.	Other diseases of the arteries	1		3		-	_	4
108.	Other diseases of the veins including haemorrhoids and varicose	2-						
109.	veins	37	_	_	2	and 18	1	40
	of septic origin—as distinct from lymphadenitis of, say syphilis							
	and other general diseases	5		2	2	5		14
	VIII. DISEAS.	ES OF T	THE RES	PIRATO	ORY SYS	TEM		
1 10.	Acute nasopharyngitis (common							
1 10.	cold)	3		1	1	3	_	8
111.	Tonsilitis	41	4	1	3	1	6	56
112.	Hypertrophied tonsils with or without adenoids	3			_			3
113.	Other diseases of the pharynx	2		2				
114	and of the larynx	2 77	1	3 10	<u> </u>	1	1.46	7
114. 115.	Bronchitis Pneumonia (all forms)	63	28 73	14	2	12 4	146 16	284 172
116.	Pleurisy with effusion	6	-	2	1	_	1	10
117.	Sinusitis and other diseases of the	7						
118.	Nasal fossae Allergic rhinitis (hay fever)	7	1		_	_	_	8
119.		40	11	4	4	5	2	66
120.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11	6	1	1			10
	system	11	0	1	1	_		19
	IX. DISEA	ISES OF	THE DI	GESTI	VE SYST	EM		
121.	Diseases of the buccal cavity and	9	7		2			10
122.	esophagus Ulcer of the stomach and duode-	9	,		2	1		19
123.	num Diarrhoea and enteritis over two	7	1	-	-	1	_	9
	years of age	28	25	9	6	3	14	85
124.	Diarrhoea and enteritis under two years of age	3 6	31	2		8	11	88
125.	Appendicitis	92	11	1	2	3	3	112
126.	Hernia Intestinal obstruction	96	4	1	1	_	1	103
127. 128.	Other diseases of the stomach	8		_	1	5		14
	and intestines	21	2 2	8	8	4	_	63
129.	Cirrhosis of the liver	3	7	2		-	1	13

	Disease	Е	Belize	Stann Creek	Cayo	Corozal	Orange Walk	Toledo	TOTAL
130. 131.		• •	3	_	_	_	1	_	4
131.	bladder and biliary ducts	••	36	_	12	5	2	4	59
134.	system	••	35	_	_		· 1	43	79
133.			<i>THE</i> 16	GENITO-	URINA	RY SYST			24
134.	Pyelitis, pyelonephritis and py	re-		3		_	2	1	24
135.		, y	36		8	16	18	_	78
136.	10 1100 111111	• •	17 4	4 1	_	2		1 4	24 9
	Other diseases of the urinary system	• •	38	3	2	2	4	4	53
138. 139.	Diseases of the prostate Other diseases of the male	• •	6	_	4		_		10
140.	genital organs including phim Diseases of the female genital	iosis I	43	17	2	3	1	_	66
141.	organs and breast (not neopla		171 3	12	10	8	4	23	228
142.	Menstrual disorders	• •	3	3	3	_	1	4	3 14
	XI. DELIVERIES AND CO	OMPLIC AND T	CATIO THE	ONS OF PI PHERPER	REGNA IUM	NCY, CH	ILD-BII	RTH	
143.	Delivery with live births		505	143	31	27	25	2	733
144. 145.	Toxemias of pregnancy Placenta praevia	• •	23	_	<u> </u>	<u>2</u> .	2	2	30
146.	Other hemorrhage of pregnan and puerperium	··	5	_	_		_	_	5
147.	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pregnancy, childbirth and the								
148.	•	· · ·	8	1	1	5	5	_	20
149.	childbirth and the puerperium Abortion	n 	6 76	2 17	1 3	1 9	1 2	1 5	12 112
	Ectopic pregnancy	• •	13	1	_	_			14
101.	nancy, childbirth and the		60	19	15	5	6	5	110
152.	puerperium Delivery with still birth (foetu						O		110
	over 28 weeks)	 II. DIS	28 E 4 S	2 ES OF TH	4 YF SKI	1 7N		3	38
153.	Diseases of the skin but not							1.2	185
	fungus infections XIII. DISEASES O		119 BOX	24 VES AND I	12 ORG 4 N	1 IS OF M	6 OVFMF	13 NT	175
154	Arthritis but not gonoccocal		11	1 1	5 5	4	5	3	29
	Other diseases of the bones ar	nd	16	_	3	_		1	20
156.	joints Other diseases of the organs of				3	2	_		
	movement	CONGE	5 NITA	— L MALFO	— DRM 47	3 ZIONS		3	11
157.		··	9) 1		1	_	11
	XV. DISEASES	PECUL		TO THE	FIRST	YEAR O	OF LIFE		26
	Feeding problems including malnutrition under one year	••	23	_	_	1	_	_	20
160.	of age		10	-	_	2	1	_	13
100.	first year of life and including birth trauma	g	8	_		_	_	_	8
		THER A		ILL-DEFI	NED D		7		
161. 162.		*	18	_	1	4	_	_	23
4 6	fibrositis neuralgia except neu and trigeminal neuralgia	··	22	14	5	1	2	15	59
163. 164.		· ·	1	_	3	3	3	_	10
	oculation and other allergic manifestations		2	_	_	1	4	_	7
				21					

	Disease	Belize	Stann Creek	Cayo	Corozal	Orange Walk	Toledo	TOTAL
165.	Other conditions due to previous disease or injury				1	1	1	3
	XVII. I	NJURIE	S AND F	POISON	INGS			
166. 167.	Acute poisoning Injury by foreign body and general effects of external causes,	24	_	-	2	_		26
	including concussion without frac	ture 25	_	8	1	1		35
168.	Snake bite	1	1	_	•	4	1	7
169.	Other general effects of external causes		1				2	3
170.	Concussion of brain or spinal		•				_	•
	cord	1	1	_	4	1	1	8
171.	Compound fracture	18	6			2	1	27
172.	-	74	5	13	8	4	3	107
173.	Dislocation, sprain, or other joint injury without fracture	12	_	1	2	1	7	23
174.		13	5	5	3	2	6	34
175.								,
	wounds, abrasion, contusion	123	101	33	29	21	55	362
1 ⁷⁶ .	Other or unspecified injury	1	20	1		4		26
	XVIII. OTHER ENUM	FRATED	CONDIT	TIONS I	WITHOII'	r sicki	VECC	
		CRATED	CONDI	10115	71111001	bick!	VE55	
177.								
	findings including post operation check up	129	_	3	_	1	1	134
178.		120		5		•		154
1,00	sickness					_	-	
179.								
400	sickness	_				_		*****
180.	Uncomplicated pregnancy without delivery	1t 1		2	_			3
181.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	2				3
182.		483	133	29	28	25		698
183.	Therapeutic manoeuvers	_	_	1	_			1
TOT	TAL	3,487	1,048	401	325	277	633	6,171



